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ABSTRACT

This analysis of the community was designed to identify the needs of its citizens so that the Washington County Public Library could plan more responsive library services. Sections described the physical and historical aspects of the community: demographic characteristics of its population, including age, sex, education, employment status and occupations, and income; clubs and organizations; and the library, its development, facilities, staff, financial resources, materials collection, users, and services. Conclusions and recommendations are presented, based on the factual material described and the minimum standards for public libraries adopted by the Virginia State Library Board in January 1978. Nineteen data tables present the statistics used in the analysis; appendices list the organizations and agencies of the county (with the name, address, and telephone number of each president), and show statistics for the materials collection (as of July 1, 1978) and for library circulation, by the main library and the mobile library, from 1974-78. A bibliography of the sources used is also included. (JD)

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A COMMUNITY ANALYSIS IN RESPECT TO LIBRARY SERVICES

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

by Martha A. Carter

JANUARY, 1979

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I. INTRODUCTION

This community analysis in respect to library services in Washington County is being done for several reasons. First, the Virginia State Library requires that each library receiving state and federal aid must have a five year plan which must be updated annually. The library director felt that an analysis of the community and library would aid in preparing this plan.

Second, the Washington County Public Library is in a new 14,000 square foot building and is experiencing demands for more and different services from its patrons. In 1976, the library also purchased a new mobile library to replace the old one that had been traveling the county roads since 1958. Because of the publicity about this, demands for new stops and different services on the mobile library have brought about questions concerning services offered now. The Library Board and the library director agreed that in order to meet these demands and future ones, an analysis of the community and library should be done.

Third, the Virginia State Library offered in September, 1977, an institute on "Community Analysis for Responsive Library Service". The institute was conducted by Dr. Roger Greer and members of his staff from the University of Denver School of Library Science,

Community Analysis Research Institute. This provided an excellent opportunity for the Washington County Public Library in analyzing its community needs and evaluating library services.

In discussions with Al Bradley, the former County Planner, it was decided that he would serve as consultant to Ms. Carter in the preparation of the analysis. I do wish to thank him for all the help he gave me.

I also would like to thank all members of the library staff for their help and patience through this analysis. Four members of the library staff, Pam Alexander, Paula Crawford, Louise Jones, and Debbie Milhorne, did most of the data gathering and statistics and deserve a special thanks at this time. Kathy Carr, the typist, also deserves a special thanks for her patience in my revisions and re-revisions. The county administrator's office also helped very much in providing information on the county. William C. Overman and Associates and The Mount Rogers Planning District Commission supplied maps of the county and towns in the area.

A special thanks goes to the Virginia State Library for using their monies to give librarians in the state the opportunity to learn the methods of community analysis.

II. METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

APPLICATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Since the 1970 census, Washington County has experienced changes in its population. In 1974, the City of Bristol annexed a part of Washington County causing the county population to decrease. Because of this factor, the 1970 census statistics could not be used in this analysis. Instead, projected figures for July 1, 1977, compiled by the Virginia Department of Planning and Budget[1], will be used. This projected population gives population figures by age, color, and sex. To find other statistics such as employment status, occupations, and industry, the 1970 census figures were used to find percentages of the population in these areas. These percentages were then applied to the projected figures to find the exact numbers. For example, if 98% of the 1970 census population was people in households, then 98% of the projected figure of 40,542 for 1977, or 39,731 would be people in households.

The statistics on schools and school enrollment came directly from the School Board Office in Abingdon.

The information concerning median family income, per capita income, and adjusted gross income came from publications of the Tayloe Murphy Institute[2,3] in Charlottesville.

INFORMATION ON LIBRARY USERS

In gathering data on the library and library users several methods were utilized. A map of Washington County and towns was left in the library for a period of two weeks. Every user was asked to put a mark on the map to show their place of residence in the county. This was to determine which areas of the county had the most library users. Only around four hundred people signed the maps. Due to this not being a valid representation of the number of people who come into the library in a two weeks period, it was decided that this should not be used. The method of random sampling the circulation file was used to find information on actual library users. This method determined what persons in the county were actually using the library. To find information on persons registered at the library, a sampling of the registered borrowers' file was taken. Approximately four hundred cards were pulled and information on place of residence, sex, and age were determined.

To find information not on the registration cards, all people entering the library during a three day time period were asked their occupation, why they were using the library, whether student or adult, and their time of arrival and departure.

INFORMATION ON LIBRARY COLLECTION

For information on library materials, i.e. circulation dates, copyright dates, and availibility of books in the library, a random sampling of the library shelf list was taken. A card was pulled every 1.2 centimeters in the adult shelf list and one every 0.8 centimeter in the juvenile shelf list in order to get a statistically valid sample of cards. A total of nine hundred, five hundred adult and four hundred juvenile, cards were pulled.

INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY GROUPS

A questionnaire was mailed to all clubs and organizations in the county to get information on community interests. The clubs were found by consulting a list compiled by the Chamber of Commerce, by checking notices in newspapers, and by consulting the phone book.

III. COMMUNITY

Washington County, the second oldest locality in the U.S. named after George Washington, is situated in southwestern Virginia adjacent to the Tennessee-Virginia state line. It was formed in 1776 from the former Fincastle County, which embraced all of southwestern Virginia. Abingdon, located near the center of the county, was established in 1778 as the county seat. It was one of the earliest permanent settlements on the famous Wilderness Trail. The second oldest live theatre in the U.S., the Barter Theatre, is located in Abingdon.[4]

The terrain of Washington County ranges from the rugged mountainous chain of the Appalachians to the relatively flat valleys with farms and pasturelands. Three major streams are in the county: the North Fork Holston River in the northeastern section, and the Middle Fork and South Fork Holston in the southeastern section. The South Holston reservoir provides an excellent recreational area for fishing and sports.[5]

The county has a variety of mineral resources of which limestone, gypsum, and dolomite are of commercial importance. Since fine bluegrass pastures are produced from the limestone soil, there are many dairy and livestock farms in the county.

Washington County ranks high among Virginia's counties in income from products and is one of the state's leading burley tobacco markets. Abingdon has one of the state's largest livestock auction markets and is one of the largest centers for the production and handling of fluid milk.

A variety of products are manufactured in Washington County. These include apparel, hosiery, aluminum poles, structural metals, copper wire, mobile homes, and mining equipment. These industries employ a great percentage of the county's residents. Industry growth has been a major factor in the growth of Washington County.

The main thoroughfares are Interstate 81, and Routes 11, 19, and 58. Interstate 81 links the northeast United States with the south and southwest. Lee Highway (U.S. 11), parallel to I-81, is the major road for local traffic in the county. Routes 19 and 58, provide northwest and southwest linkages for Washington County. U.S. 58 connects the county to the remainder of Southwest Virginia and Kentucky, while U.S. 19 provides a similar hookup with the southern West Virginia and extends northward to Erie, Pennsylvania.[6]

The Virginia Highlands Airport, a general aviation facility, is located about three miles west of Abingdon and has one hard surfaced runway 3,150 feet long. A resident manager tends the facility during daylight hours and dusk to dawn lighting is provided.[7]

Two schools of higher education are located in the county. Emory & Henry, a co-educational institution offering degrees in arts and sciences, is located at Emory. This college, founded in 1836, receives its primary support from the Holston Conference of the Methodist Church. Virginia Highlands Community College, located in Abingdon, provides general and technical courses for the first two years of college.

To provide more information about the community the library serves, the four staff members who helped with this analysis, wrote impressions of the part of the county that they lived in and with which they were familiar. Next a "ride-a-round" the community was done to compare with the above. In most cases, the impressions before the trip were the same as the impressions gotten from driving around the community. In general, the county seat seemed to be a middle class community. The county, itself, proved to be a mixture of middle class farms and low income areas.

In looking at past library research studies there have been several population characteristics that correlate with library usage. It seems that more young people than elder use the libraries, more high income than low income use the library, more professional than clerical and more housewives use the library, more highly educated people use the library, and

those more closely situated to the library will use it more.[8]

Washington County population statistics were looked at in order to compare the study's findings with the population characteristics here. With the limitations listed above, the following characteristics were analyzed:

1. Age & Sex
2. Education
3. Employment Status, Occupations, and Industry
4. Income

In the following paragraphs these four areas will be examined in detail.

AGE AND SEX

It was found that the bulk of the population of Washington County falls into the ages 20-59, or the working category. This population category represents a total of 21,196 or approximately 52.3% of the total county population. The sex distribution within this category breaks down as almost 49% males and 51% females.

From Table I it was also found that the next largest segment of the population of Washington County included those residents between the ages of 5-19, which age grouping generally represents the student category. This student population category represents a total of 10,013 or 24.7% of the total population. Sex charac-

teristics of this category of the total county population are very evenly divided at approximately 50% males and 50% females.

From Table I, it was discerned that the third largest population category within Washington County comprised the senior citizen age groupings, from the ages of sixty upwards. This senior category represents a total of 6,321, or approximately 16% of the total population of Washington County. A greater diversity of sex characteristics was found in this category than in any other age category. Males comprised 44% of this category, whereas females made up 56% of this category.

The smallest general category of the age and sex characteristics of Washington County was the preschool category ranging the ages of up to four years. This category totalled 3,012, or approximately 7.4% of the total population of the county. The sex characteristics of this general category are almost evenly divided at 51% male and 49% female.

It was noted from the figures displayed in Table IA, that the single largest age grouping represented was that of the age 40-59 group at almost one-fourth of the total county population. This age group will be significant in the Conclusion and Recommendations section of this study.

EDUCATION

The educational level of the population of Washington County is represented by Tables II and III. Table II portrays the number of years of school completed. Table III depicts school enrolment during the 1977-78 school term. For purposes of this section of Community Analysis, Table II contains the most important information and will be closely analyzed. Table III represents more specific information for a specific age group and will not be dwelled upon in this section.

Information contained in Table II was taken from the 1970 census.[9] Since that time, Washington County has suffered the loss of an annexation suit with the City of Bristol. Therefore, this information cannot be said to be entirely accurate. However, it is expected that this loss would have no significant effect upon the ratios and percentages included in this table. Therefore it was decided that Table II contained information which is still adequate for use in this study.

Table II lists the educational levels of the total population twenty-five years of age and over. The following summarizes the contents of Table II according to four main groups:

EDUCATION LEVEL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL 25+ POPULATION
No Education	396	1.7%
Elementary (Grades 1-7)	7,961	35.0%
High School (Grades 8-12)	11,272	49.5%
Higher Education	3,145	13.8%
TOTAL	22,774	100%

It is significant that 49.5% of the population (twenty-five years of age and older) have attained some level of high school education and that a further 35% have experienced some level of elementary education.

This relatively low educational level has a profound influence upon the development of library services in Washington County. It is also interesting to compare the median school years of people in Washington County (9.4) to the median school years of the state (11.7). This again points out the low educational level of people in Washington County.

From Table III it is apparent that the majority of school enrollment during the 1977-1978 school attendance year was in the elementary grades. The elementary school level made up 62.3% of the total school system enrollment as compared to 37.7% and 6.9% at the high school and kindergarten levels, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS & OCCUPATIONS

Table IV lists particulars of the employment status of the potential labor force in Washington County. The information in this table was derived using percentages obtained from the 1970 census and applied to the estimated 1977 population in order to relate to recent population changes.

The total potential labor force from Table IV is estimated at 29,304. Of this total potential labor force, 15,004 are a part of the active labor force and 14,300 are not actively a part of the labor force. For purposes of this study, it is most relevant to note from Table IV that 34.1% (or 9,992) of the total potential labor force are women who are not employed (mainly housewives, students, retired persons). Also noteworthy is the fact that 33.4% of the total potential labor force (or 9,787) were men who are employed.

Table V includes data concerning specific occupations which are prevalent in Washington County. The data contained in Table V was derived in the same manner as were the data in Table IV.

For purposes of this study Table V may be summarized in the following manner:

OCCUPATIONS

CATEGORY	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL EMPLOYED
Professional	1,450	10.1%
Managerial	1,120	7.8%
Non-Professional	11,790	82.1%
TOTAL	14,360	100%

In the above table, the professional category includes physicians, teachers, technicians, health workers and other professions. The managerial category includes those salaried and self-employed persons in the manufacturing, retail trades and industrial areas. The non-professional category includes clerical, mechanical, construction laborers, farm workers and other non-professional groups.

Table VI in the appendix lists industrial employment by category of source. This information presents each category and the number employed as a percentage of total employment within the county. Manufacturing and retail trades make up the bulk of employment in Washington County, totalling 30.3% and 15.9%, respectively.

INCOME

Median family income in the State of Virginia in 1975, according to a study prepared by the Tayloe-Murphy Institute of the University of Virginia, was $13,454.[10] Estimated median family income in Washington County was $8,970, according to the same study.[6] This

demonstrates that Washington County lags considerably behind the state average in median family income. It is noted that the income figures for both 1969 and 1980 are lower than the state figures for these years. In 1969, the median family income for Washington County was $6,355 while the state income was $9,049. The projected median family income for Washington County is $12,509 while the state's projected income for 1980 is $19,236.

Table VII in the appendix lists Adjusted Gross Income during the year 1974 for the State of Virginia and for Washington County.

It is noted from Table VII that Washington County has a higher percentage than the state average in the lower income ranges. Also, it may be seen that Washington County has a lower percentage than the state average in the upper income ranges. Approximately 67% of the residents of Washington County earn less than $9,999 per year. This compares to 54% of the residents of the State of Virginia whose annual earnings are less than $9,999.

Table VII demonstrates that in the area of Adjusted Gross Income as in the area of median family income Washington County falls below the state average.

IV. ORGANIZATIONS

A list of Washington County clubs and organizations was compiled from newspapers, the Chamber of Commerce, the telephone directory, and by word-of-mouth. Of those answering the questionnaire mailed out by the library, twenty one were clubs and twenty were organizations. A complete listing is included in Appendix A.

CLASSIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

Business	6	Inter-group	1
Cultural	14	Religious	3
Educational	18	Service	20
Volunteer	17	Veterans	1
Welfare	1	Vocational	1
Social	17	Political	4
Health (Mental)	5	Professional	8
Health (Physical)	6	Recreational	12
Informational	10	Other	1

Most clubs and organizations marked more than one of the classifications above. As can be seen from Appendix A, most organizations are educational, volunteer, social, or service oriented. Since these areas correspond with areas of interest for libraries, there should be cooperation between the clubs and library in programming. For example, if we break down the educational classification we

find that it includes such clubs as Abingdon Garden Club, Archaeological Society, YMCA, Damascus Booklovers Club, and the Cooperative Extension Service. The library should try to provide help to these clubs in planning programs. The collection should also include books on gardening, archaeology and areas of interest to the clubs. Programs or films of interest could be shown at the library with a special invitation to the club.

When asked what kinds of library services the organization needs, 51.2% of the clubs wanted a list of speakers for programs and information about material for programs. The library needs to be able to work with other agencies to supply this information. The next greatest needs of clubs were the loan of films and film projector. The library already offers this service to clubs but this should be publicized more. Forty-six percent marked that they would like a meeting room. The library conference room is already being used by most of the clubs and organizations in the County. The chart below gives the number of individuals represented by the clubs expressing a need for the various services listed.

SERVICES NEEDED	NO. OF PEOPLE
List of speakers for programs	1445
Information about materials	1408
*Meeting room	1384
*Film lending service	1331
*Loan of 16 mm projector	1267

SERVICES NEEDED (Continued)	NO. OF PEOPLE
Community calendar of County wide activities	1224
*List of community organizations	794
Workshop on program planning	767
*Reference Service	717
Workshop on discussion leadership	370
*Opportunity to preview films	121
Reading lists for general distribution	117
*Exhibits of books and pamphlets	117
*Materials for the handicapped	117
*Loan of tapes	109
List of new materials of interest to office staff	85
*Loan of recordings	29

The library already offers those starred. Therefore the clubs should be informed of these services so that if they are not taking advantage of them they might. Since a great number need a list of speakers and materials for programs, the library needs to work on this.

When asked if they would like to talk with someone from the library, 56.1% of the clubs marked yes. An effort should be made to contact these organizations.

V. THE LIBRARY

In 1954 the first Public Library in Washington County was dedicated. The State Librarian, Randolph Church, told the 125 persons present that the library, containing some 7,000 volumes, was a demonstration library to see if the County could operate a Public Library system. He warned that if the library was not taken over by the County the books would be taken back to the State Library. For lack of a better place, the library was housed rent free in a building belonging to the Barter Foundation. In the early months of 1956, the State Library requested that Washington County fund the demonstration library and take over its operation. In July, 1956 the Board of Supervisors began operating the present system. From that time until 1973, there were constant appeals from library boards, friends groups, and concerned citizens for a new library building. Finally in 1973 the Supervisors gave revenue sharing money for a new Public Library. In July, 1975, the library of 45,307 volumes was moved into a new 14,000 square foot building. At that time, there were only one full time and three part time employees and the Library was only open 46 hours. Since that time, there have been six employees added and hours have been increased to 56. In three years, 12,545 volumes have been added to the collection plus new audio visual materials and equipment. The library now circulates books, cassettes, filmstrips,

records, college catalogs, filmstrip viewers, cassette players, puzzles, magazines, pamphlets, books with cassettes or records, and paperbacks. The circulation in the library has increased 65 percent since 1974-75.[11] The library has weekly pre-school story hours and film programs for children. At holidays, special programs are presented for children and adults. There are weekly film programs for adults plus special programs at irregular times. The library conference room is used extensively by groups, agencies, and organizations in the County.

Legal responsibility of the library is vested in a seven member Board appointed by the Washington County Board of Supervisors. This Board has the following responsibilities:

(1) To formulate policies which will provide public library services to all residents in all parts of the county.

(2) To employ the library staff.

(3) To secure adequate funds and prepare an annual budget of estimated needs and to approve expenditures of all library funds.

(4) To work actively for the improvement of all libraries by supporting library legislation in the state and nation.

(5) To become familiar with the State and Federal aid program and with state and national standards.

(6) To become familiar with what constitutes good library service by reading, attending library meetings, and visiting other libraries.

(7) To determine hours for opening and closing the library.

The library director serves as executive officer of the Board and has sole charge of the administration of the library system under the direction and review of the Board.

For years the mobile library has been making its rounds out into the communities of Washington County to deliver and pick up reading materials. It has served those citizens who are unable to get to the library in Abingdon. Many invalids, home bound students, and those without cars or time to get to town to get informational and recreational reading. The mobile library goes out four days a week on a two weeks basis. (See Map B) It has a total of 53 stops at nursing homes, the jail, churches, stores, subdivisions and at established points along the road. In 1976, a new bookmobile was purchased to replace the 1956 model that had been operating for 19 years. The new mobile library has been in operation since Septermber, 1976. Besides the hardbound books, paperbacks, and large print books, the mobile library is now carrying records and some magazines.

The library has had a special project approved under CETA to have an inventory of the collection completed in the next year.

This inventory is desperately needed since there has not been one in the history of the library. It will help patrons to find library materials more quickly and enable the staff to help patrons more efficiently.

VI. FACILITIES

As stated earlier, the library's new building was opened in July, 1975. This building is located at the corner of Valley and Oak Hill Streets in the county seat of Abingdon. It is a residentia section just one block off Main Street and is easily accessible to people in town and other government offices.

Parking is sometimes a problem even though there is a parking lot at the north side of the building which has 3300 square feet of space and parking in front of the building with about 2300 square feet of space. Up until this month the library only had one drive into the parking lot. This is down a steep grade making it virtually impossible to get out in winter. Recently, a drive has been paved from the parking lot through the back lot to Church Street. This is a level road making the parking lot accessible in winter. This may eliminate some of the problems in the winter months but the parking lot will eventually have to be extended into the back lot of the building.

The library has two entrances both of which are accessible to those confined to wheel chairs. The front entrance faces Oak Hill Street and has the overnight book deposit to the left of it. The side entrance is next to the parking lot and gives easy access to the conference room. With this entrance, people may use the conference

room without actually coming into the library. The library can also be locked up at night with the access to the conference room and public restrooms still open.

Upon entering the building, one notices a coat and hat rack where coats, hats, and umbrellas may be left. The lights in the foyer are out except at night when they are actually needed. As soon as one enters the main part of the building, it is evident that it is a library. The circulation desk with staff members always present is directly in front of the doors. The building is a very neat, quiet, attractive place with adequate room for reading or studying. The lounge chairs in the reading area makes one want to relax and linger in the library.

The heating, air conditioning, and lighting are excellent as might be expected in a building so new.

The staff lounge is adequate with stove, oven and refrigerator but does need more sheiving for storage. There is a drink machine for staff use only.

The conference room which seats approximately 125 is at the side entrance of the building and can be locked off from the rest of the building. It is a very comfortable well lit room which can be set up for media presentations easily.

The library does need more directional graphics to show patrons where things are located and how to use the library. A bicycle rack needs to be added for those who ride their bikes to the library.

VII. LIBRARY STAFF

At the present time, the Washington County Public Library has a staff consisting of seven full time and two part time county paid employees. CETA employees are also considered part of the staff but are not county paid permanent employees. Two of these are working under a special project to do an inventory of the collection.

Although several employees are titled librarians, only the director is a professional librarian. Several staff members have been with the library for long terms. One has been working for twenty-two years full time. Two others had part time experience up until 1975.

The Virginia State Library Board approved "Recommended Minimum Standards for Virginia Public Libraries" to be effective January, 1978. These state standards recommend that for a library the size of Washington County there should be 16.5 county employees. Therefore 8.5 full time permanent employees should be added to the staff.

The library does have job descriptions for employees now. However if the additional employees are added to the staff then these descriptions may have to be changed.

VIII. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Washington County Public Library is funded by the County Board of Supervisors. Each year the Library Board with the help of the library director prepares a budget of projected costs for the operation of the library. This budget is presented to the Supervisors at the annual budget hearings. It is at their discretion that the library is funded.

Table VIII, giving only money appropriated by the County Supervisors, shows that the Washington County Public Library budget has increased 273% since moving into the new facility in 1975. This increase has been due mostly to more operational costs in a larger building, employment of additional personnel, and more monies for materials. Even with this large percentage increase the library budget is still only 0.6% of the total county budget.[12] It is interesting to compare the library's budget to other budgets in thecounty (see Table IX). Appropriations for the library are the third lowest in the county with Parks and Recreation being the lowest and Public Safety the second lowest. Note that the school operations and the school debt make up 76.15% of the total budget.

The library also receives State and Federal funds through the Virginia State Library. State aid funds appropriated by the legislature are divided among public libraries by the use of a formula (Table X) as stated by the Code of Virginia Section 42.1-48. Section 42.1-50 of

the State Code also states that if "state appropriations provided for grants under 42.1-48 are not sufficient to meet approved applications, the library board (State) shall prorate the available fund in such manner that each application shall receive its proportionate share. . .". Since the state legislature does not fund the state aid formula fully, grants are prorated at 34.56%. Table XI shows that the Washington County Public Library was eligible for $45,775 in 1978-79 but received a proration of $15,820.

Table VIII shows that Washington County's share has increased 354.4% since 1974-75. This has been due to the large increases in the budget and also due to a certified librarian being hired in 1975. For any library without a certified librarian, the State Library Board cuts state aid by 25%.

State aid funds must be used for books, materials and equipment, travel to professional meetings and salary supplements.

In the past, federal aid has been granted in lump sums to libraries to be used for books, materials, and equipment. For the past two years the Virginia State Library has required that definite programs or projects be done to follow requirements set up for expenditure of grants made under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act. These guidelines say that any federal funds received by a library must be used to support library services to:

(1) areas without services or areas with inadequate service

(2) low-income persons in urban and rural areas

(3) persons of limited English-speaking ability

(4) residents of state institutions

(5) physically handicapped persons

(6) strengthen metropolitan libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers

(7) provide library services for older persons

The State Library now requires public libraries to submit proposals for the amount of federal funds for which they are eligible.

The State Library has also started special projects on the state level to use some federal funds. Therefore, the funds given directly to libraries has decreased although services offered by the State with federal funds has increased. Table VIII shows federal funds received since 1974. A grant proposal was written in April, 1978 for the $2895 for which the library was eligible in 1978-79. The library also received $9400 in federal funds in 1977 to work with the county schools' Early Childhood Development Project.

Table XII shows the breakdown for the 1978-79 budget.

IX. MATERIALS COLLECTION

The Washington County Public Library Collection presently consists of 57,852 books, 1,300 paperbooks, 1,073 records, 139 cassettes, 65 filmstrips, 498 toys, 108 periodical subscriptions, and 7 newspaper subscriptions. A sampling of copyright dates was taken to find information on when books were copyrighted. It was found that the largest percentage (31.5%) of the adult non-fiction were copyrighted between 1956 and 1966. The next largest percentage (28.3%) of non-fiction were copyrighted before 1956. This shows that the non-fiction collection needs to be weeded and updated with new volumes. The figures from Table XIII show that the non-fiction is in the process of being updated as the next largest percentage (22.8%) were copyrighted between 1972-1977 while 14.1% were copyrighted between 1967-1971.

The largest percentage (28.3%) of the adult fiction is older than 1956 but Table XIII shows that the next largest (25.1%) is copyrighted between 1972-77. Fiction does not become out-dated as quickly as the non-fiction collection and these copyright dates seem to show this fiction collection evenly balanced. Forty-four percent or almost half of the adult fiction are copyrighted after 1967.

The juvenile collection is much older than the adult collection. Only 6.3 percent of the juvenile non-fiction were copyrighted between 1972 and 1977 while 48.7 percent were between 1956 and 1966. The juvenile fiction reflects the same thing with 35.2 percent being copyrighted between 1956 and 1966 but with 15.3 percent being between 1972 and 1977. This collection definitely needs to be updated in both fiction and non-fiction categories.

This sampling of cards was also used to determine when a book had last been used. Table XIV shows what was found when the books were searched to find when they last circulated. It shows that the large majority of books have circulated since 1972. Ten percent of the total sampled last circulated before 1972, and 7.9 percent had never circulated. It was interesting to note that only 6.5 percent of the total sampled was in circulation while 20.9 percent were missing. This again points out the need for a complete inventory and updating of the collection.

X. LIBRARY USERS

Several methods were used to determine information on registered borrowers and users of the library. A sampling of the registered borrowers' file was taken to determine place of residence and age of borrowers. In the registration process at the Washington County Public Library, anyone over 12 is given an adult registration card to file. Therefore adults here will be ages 12 and over. Table XV in the appendix shows the registered borrowers by election district.

In the same manner, a sampling of the circulation file was taken to show what citizens were actually using the library. Table XVI in the appendix gives this information.

Since registration cards at the Washington County Public Library do not show occupations of registered borrowers, all persons entering the library during a three day period were asked their occupation. Other information gathered at this time included why they were using the library, whether they were student or adult, and time of arrival and departure. Table XVII and Table XVIII gives information on occupations and reasons for using the library, respectively. As of July 1, 1978, the library had 8,774 registered borrowers. This represents 21.6 percent of the total population.

The sampling of the registered borrowers' file showed that the majority of registered patrons, both adult and juvenile, were

from Election District A-75. (See Map A for election districts) This can be expected since this is the district that includes the largest section of Abingdon where the library is located. The next largest percentage was found to be from C-75 which includes the rest of the town of Abingdon. Election District D-75 showed the next highest percentage of patrons. It includes the towns of Meadowview, Glade Spring and Emory. The other four districts all had less than 15 percent of the borrowers all together. These four districts are also the ones farthest away from the library. Since all election districts (see Table XIX) have approximately 14.3% of the total population it is hard to compare election district population with registered borrowers of the library. The borrowers' file also showed that 68.1 percent of patrons registered were adults and only 31.9 percent juvenile. It is interesting to note that while 32% of the borrowers are 12 and under only 23.7% of the population is 14 and under. Also, 84 percent of adult patrons registered and 87 percent of juvenile patrons registered are from election districts A, C, and D.

In looking at the circulation file to see who was actually using the library, Election District A-75 again showed the highest percentage. Almost half the users or 45.8% were from this district. As expected, C-75 had the next highest percentage (19.6) of users even though it was less than one-half of the users from A-75. This is remarkable considering the fact that the town of Abingdon is just about half in A-75 and half in C-75 and that C-75 includes several

large subdivisions who would be expected to be library users. It was interesting to note that even though B-75 had only 2.3% of the registered borrowers, it has the third highest percentage (12.6%) of actual users. Also, Election District D-75 had 13.6% of the registered borrowers and only 11.0% of actual users. The other three districts had very low percentages of users.

Table XVI also shows that Election District A-75 has the greatest percentage (37.9) of reusers, persons who were in the circulation file more than once in the two weeks circulation checked. The second highest percentage, 23.3% was from C-75 with the second highest number of users.

The above information shows that those persons closest to the library use it more. However, this does not prove that people in the county are not using the mobile library which travels throughout the county. The mobile library is used to serve those people in the county who are farthest away from the library.

Table XVII shows occupations of persons entering the library during a three day time period. The occupation listed the most was housewife. Since more women use the library, it was not surprising that 33% of the users were housewives. These women would probably check out materials for their husbands also. Approximately 16% of the users were in some field of education and almost 14% were retired. Thirty-one percent of all users could be classified as professionals while only 5% were clerical.

Reasons for using the library were varied as can be seen by Table XVIII in the appendix. Almost 45% of users came to check out materials while 25% were there to return materials. Nine percent came to the library to do research. Story hours at 5.1% were the next highest reason for using the library.

It was found that the average time spent in the library was nineteen minutes.

XI. SERVICES

Services offered by the Washington County Public Library are more than the loan of books. The Library also circulates records, magazines, cassettes, cassette player, filmstrips, filmstrip viewer, large print books, paperbacks, college catalogs, puzzles, and pamphlets. Reference service is provided and photocopying is done for a small fee. The Library meeting room may be used by clubs and organizations for monthly and special meetings. Books not owned by the library may be borrowed on interlibrary loan from the Virginia State Library or any other library in the state.

The library can also borrow 16mm films from the State Library for use by clubs and organizations. A 16mm projector may also be checked out from the library. Several other pieces of audio-visual equipment are available for use by clubs.

Programs at the library are varied and related to interests in the community. Pre-school story-hours and film programs are offered on a weekly basis for children. A summer reading program for children is offered each summer. A weekly film program is offered on Tuesday nights for adults. Films are shown once a month for the senior citizens centers.

Special programs are offered at holidays and when requested by patrons. For example, the library will hold a program in interior decoration utilizing people from the community.

The mobile library takes reading materials to those county residents who can't get to the library. (See Map B for mobile

library schedule) It offers books, both adult and juvenile and large print, and records.

XII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The factual materials heretofore presented, especially those dealing with the makeup of the community and with the usage of the library facilities, bring to light the need for changes in the current operations and services of the library in order to more adequately serve the residents of Washington County. Minimum standards for public libraries adopted by the Virginia State Library Board in January, 1978, will also play a decidedly important role in these conclusions and recommendations.

I. THE DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS FOR THE POPULATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY POINT OUT THAT THE MAJORITY OF RESIDENTS ARE:

1. Adults
2. Members of non-professional occupations
3. Persons having a low level of education
4. Persons of lower income levels

Supporting the above conclusions, it has been shown that 52.3 percent of the population of Washington County falls between the ages of 20 and 59 and are, therefore, of working age. 72.3% of the total population makes up the potential labor force.

Approximately 90% of those employed in Washington County are members of the managerial and non-professional occupational categories.

86.2% of the population of Washington County ages 25 and over have high school or lower education.

67% of the total population of Washington County have reported incomes of less than $9,999.

From these statistics and others it is possible to derive the following recommendations:

A. Increased hours of operation

Washington County Public Library currently operates only two days per week after 5:00 P.M. and is open all day on Saturday. In order to serve the working age groups, Washington County Public Library should be more readily available to these people after 5:00 P.M. and on week-ends. Therefore, it is recommended that Washington County Public Library open two additional nights per week and on Sunday.

B. Increased Services and Programs for Adults

Washington County Public Library should increase programs of interest to the housewife, businessman, farmers and other adult groups. These programs could be in the form of discussion groups, film or slide presentations, lectures, crafts and library instruction classes. Services could include expansion of present information services, reading lists and expansion of audio-visual services and equipment.

C. Additional high interest, low reading level materials

This type of materials would be of more interest to those with lower reading levels.

D. Mobile library scheduling changes

The mobile library could be employed to make library materials more readily available to working people by scheduling stops at the major employment centers during lunch breaks and at closing time.

II. SINCE THE AGE GROUP FROM 0-19 YEARS MAKES UP ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, APPROXIMATELY 33% OF THE PRESENT COLLECTION SHOULD BE JUVENILE-ORIENTED MATERIALS.

From Appendix B it can be seen that 34% of the present collection is juvenile materials. However, a study of copyright dates of those materials shows that this juvenile collection should be updated with newer materials.

There is little need for expansion of children's programs.

III. THE NECESSITY OF EXPANSION OF SERVICES TO SENIOR CITIZENS IS APPARENT FROM THE AGE DISTRIBUTION FIGURES.

Senior Citizens currently comprise 16 percent of the total populatior of Washington County. This is further substantiated by the fact that the single largest age category of the population of Washington County falls into the 40-59 age group. This age category will eventually advance to the senior citizens group, creating a larger demand upon the Washington County Public Library for such services.

Large print book collections and outreach services should be expanded as necessary to better serve these citizens.

IV. THERE ARE THREE GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE LIBRARY COLLECTION.

A. <u>According to state minimum standards Washington County Public Library should have three books per capita, or 121,800.</u>

Washington County Public Library currently has 57,852 volumes or 1.42 books per capita. Washington County Public Library should undertake a major collection expansion program to attain the recommended state level. This will be discussed in more detail in part VI, budget recommendations.

B. <u>Washington County Public Library should adopt a written Collection Development Policy in accordance with the State Standards.</u>

C. <u>Adult and juvenile non-fiction collections should be weeded and updated as is shown by the study of copyright dates in Table XIII.</u>

V. IN ORDER TO MEET OTHER STATE STANDARDS THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE:

A. <u>State standards recommends 16.5 employees for Washington County Public Library.</u>

This would mean an additional 8.5 full time county employees.

B. <u>A standard salary scale for employees should be adopted.</u>

C. <u>According to state standards 21,000 square feet of parking space should be available for Washington County Public Library.</u>

This would necessitate approximately 15,000 square feet of additional parking area.

D. <u>Book purchases should represent 20% of the total Washington County Public Library budget.</u>

VI. THE FOREGOING RECOMMENDATIONS, IF ADOPTED, WILL HAVE A MAJOR IMPACT UPON THE WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY ANNUAL BUDGET.

Of course, most of these items can and should be spread over a period of years in order to minimize the amount of increase in any one year. Therefore it is recommended that the Washington County Public Library develop a Five Year Plan in order to accomplish these goals in a logical, orderly manner. Such a plan should include monetary provisions to implement the foregoing recommendations.

1. Salaries. The Five Year Plan should reflect the necessary salaries in order to support the additional hours of operation and to meet state standards for the number of employees. Plans should include one new employee per year over the next five year period. The first of these should be another professional librarian.

2. Programs. The Five Year Plan should make provision for additional monies for recommended programs for adults, senior citizens and others. A separate category should be developed in the Washington County Public Library annual budget estimate for this purpose.

3. Materials. Considerable monies will be required to accomplish necessary updating and additions to the collection. Since the proposed program to bring the collection into conformance with state standards will become a major financial undertaking, it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors of Washington County provide $200,000 over the next five year period for this purpose. It should be noted that this $200,000 would be in addition to overal, operating expenses.

4. Facilities. Expansion of the library collection will necessitate expansion of existing shelving and other facilities for display and processing. In order to meet minimum state standards 15,000 square feet of additional

parking space will be required. Capital improvements planning should include money for this purpose.

VII. THIS STUDY SHOULD BE COMPLETELY REVIEWED AND ANALYZED EVERY FIVE YEARS IN ORDER TO ASSURE THAT LIBRARY SERVICES, FACILITIES AND MATERIALS CONTINUE TO REFLECT AND MEET THE NEEDS OF A CHANGING COMMUNTIY.

TABLE I

AGE CHARACTERISTICS

(Projected) July 1, 1977

Age	Total	% of Total	Male	% of Total Males	Female	% of Total Females
Total	40,542	100.0	19,701	100.0	20,841	100.0
0-4	3,012	7.4	1,545	51.3	1,467	48.7
5-19	10,013	24.7	5,039	50.3	4,974	49.7
20-59	21,196	52.3	10,342	48.8	10,854	51.2
60+	6,321	15.6	2,775	43.9	3,546	56.1

Source: Virginia Department of Planning & Budget

TABLE 4A

AGE CHARACTERISTICS

(Projected) July 1, 1977

Age	Total	% of Total	Male	% of Total Males	Female	% of Total Females
Total	40,542	100.0	19,701	100.0	20,841	100.0
0-4	3,012	7.4	1,545	7.8	1,467	7.0
5-9	3,200	7.9	1,638	8.3	1,562	7.5
10-14	3,403	8.4	1,726	8.7	1,677	8.0
15-19	3,410	8.4	1,675	8.5	1,735	8.3
20-29	6,654	16.4	3,259	16.5	3,395	16.3
30-39	5,651	13.9	2,772	14.1	2,879	13.9
40-59	8,891	22.0	4,311	21.9	4,580	22.0
60-79	5,491	13.6	2,476	12.6	3,015	14.5
80+	830	2.0	299	1.5	531	2.5

Source: Virginia Department of Planning & Budget

TABLE II

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

No Education		396	1.74%
Elementary	1-4 yrs.	2069	
	5-7 yrs.	5892	
	8 yrs.	2514	
TOTAL		10,475	46.0%
High School	1-3 yrs.	4790	
	4 yrs.	3968	
TOTAL		8758	38.5%
College	1-3 yrs.	1827	
	4 yrs.	1318	
TOTAL		3145	13.8%

Total population 25+ 22,774

Median School years 9.4 State of Virginia 11.7

Per cent of High School Graduates 38.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970. Characteristics of the Population, Virginia.

TABLE III

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

September 1977

Nursery Kindergarten	662	6.9%
Elementary	5314	55.4%
TOTAL	5976	62.3%
High School	3611	37.7%
TOTAL	9587	100.0%

Source: Washington County School Board

TABLE IV

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Total	Men	% of P.L.F.	Women	% of P.L.F.
In Potential Labor Force	29,304	14,095	48.1	15,209	51.9
In Labor Force	15,004	9,787	33.4	5,217	17.8
Not in Labor Force	14,300	4,308	14.7	9,992	34.1

DEFINITIONS:

Potential Labor Force-- People age 16 & over classified as employed or unemployed but eligible for work

Labor Force-- People age 16 & over classified as employed

Not in Labor Force-- People age 16 & over not classified as members of labor force, i.e. housewives, students, retired persons, etc.

Source: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget and U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970. Characteristics of the Population, Virginia.

TABLE V

OCCUPATIONS

Category	No.	% of total employed
Professional, Technical, etc.	1,450	10.1
Engineers	96	.7
Physicians, Dentist, & related practitioners	39	.3
Health workers except practitioners	181	1.3
Teachers, elem. & sec.	478	3.3
Technicians, except health	120	.8
Other	536	3.7
Managers & Administrators	1,120	7.8
Salaried	756	5.3
Self-employed	364	2.5
Sales Workers	775	5.4
Clerical & Kindred Workers	1,752	12.2
Craftsman	2,010	14.0
Operatives	3,016	21.0
Transport Equipment Operatives	876	6.1
Farm Workers & Laborers	1,810	12.6
Service Workers	1,307	9.1
Private Household	244	1.7
TOTAL	14,360	100.0

Source: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget and U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970. Characteristics of the Population, Virginia.

TABLE VI

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Construction	1,235	8.6
Manufacturing	4,351	30.3
Transportation	431	3.0
Communications	187	1.3
Utilities, Sanitary Services	187	1.3
Wholesale Trade	574	4.0
Retail Trade	2,283	15.9
Finance, Insurance and real estate	345	2.4
Business & repair service	258	1.8
Personal Services	704	4.9
Health Services	603	4.2
Educational Services	1,106	7.7
Other professional & related services	402	2.8
Public Administration	431	3.0
Other Industries	1,263	8.8
Total Employed	14,360	100.0

Source: Virginia Department of Planning and Budget and U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970. Characteristics of the Population, Virginia.

TABLE VII

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, 1974

	Less than 3000	3000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 24,999	$25+
State	18.6%	11.2%	24.6%	19.1%	12.1%	6.4%	8.1%
Washington County	20.5%	14.6%	32.0%	19.1%	7.9%	2.8%	3.0%

Source: Knapp, John L. Distribution of Virginia Adjusted Gross Income by Income Class, 1974. Tayloe Murphy Institute, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1976.

TABLE VIII

WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY BUDGET (COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS)

		% Increase or decrease
1974-1975	$ 31,005.00	
1975-1976	57,867.50	86.6%
1976-1977	72,367.50	25.5%
1977-1978	93,824.21	20.9%
1978-1979	115,800.00	23.1%

STATE AID RECEIVED BY WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

1974-1975	3,701.00	
1975-1976	4,406.00	19.0%
1976-1977	6,775.00	53.2%
1977-1978	12,204.00	80.1%
1978-1979	15,820.00	28.8%

FEDERAL AID RECEIVED BY WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

1974-1975	2,032.00	
1975-1976	4,064.00	100.0%
1976-1977	6,794.00	66.1%
1977-1978	4,454.00	-52.5%
1978-1979	2,895.00	-53.8%

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	%
School Operations	$16,567,005	71.77
Administration	$ 2,460,856	10.66
School Debt	$ 1,007,153	4.38
Miscellaneous	$ 857,493	3.71
Social Services	$ 801,614	3.47
Corrections	$ 699,861	3.03
Health Services	$ 187,225	0.81
Capital Outlay	$ 178,294	0.77
Library	$ 135,995	0.59
Public Safety	$ 134,363	0.58
Parks & Recreation	$ 53,635	0.23
TOTAL	$23,083,496	100%

Source: County of Washington, Virginia Annual Budget, Fiscal year, 1979.

TABLE IX

WASHINGTON COUNTY BUDGET, 1978-79

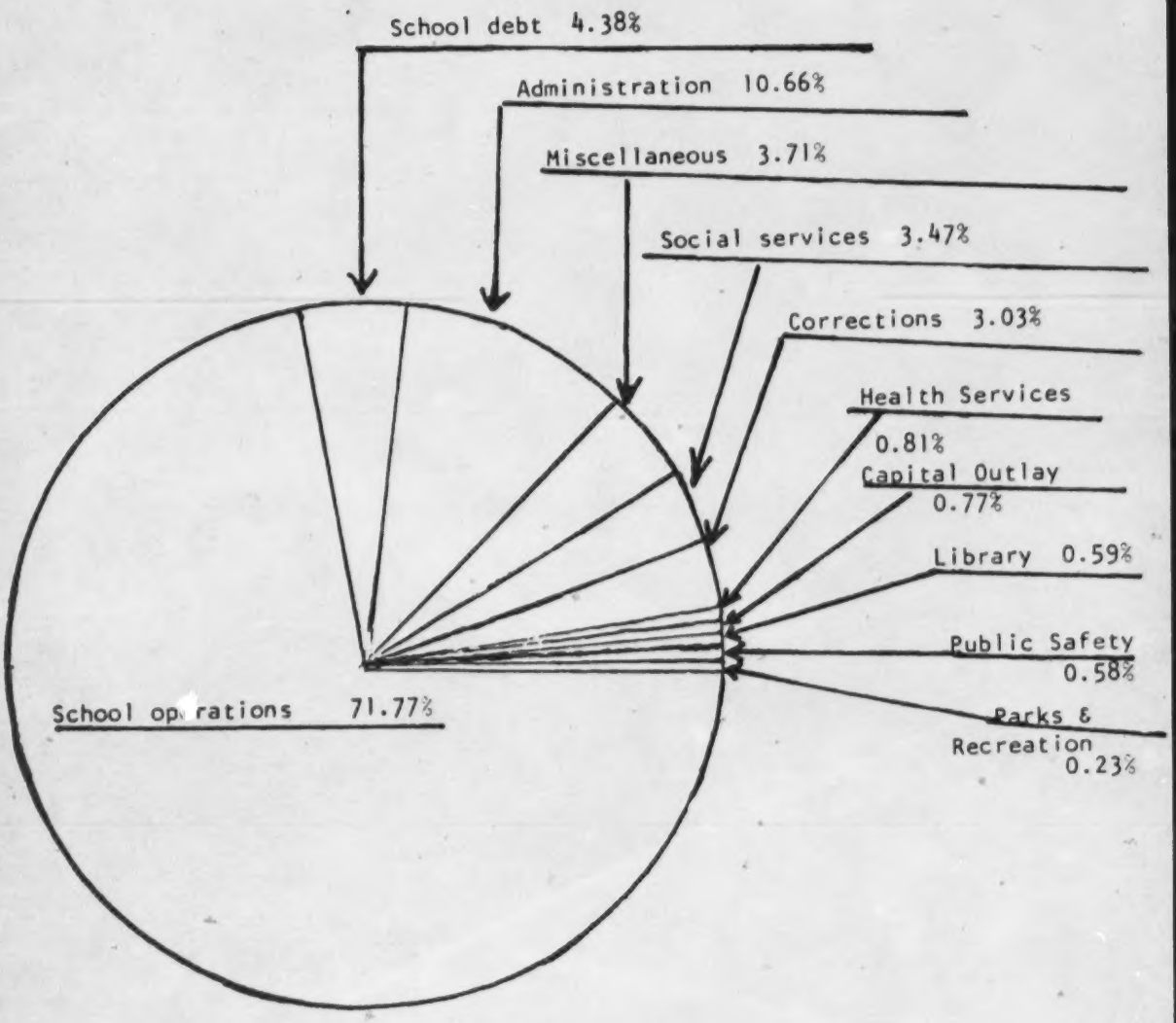

TABLE X

STATE-AID FORMULA:

For Libraries Serving One Governmental Unit

$ .35 per local dollar expended

$ .30 per capita up to 600,000 persons

$10.00 per square mile of service area

For Libraries Serving More than One Governmental Unit

$ .35 per local dollar expended

$ .30 per capita (plus $ .10 per capita for each additional governmental unit served beyond one; i.e. 8 governmental units would yield $1.00 per capita)

$30.00 per square mile

Source: Virginia Code, Section 42.1-48.

TABLE XI

WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
STATE AID ELIGIBILITY

35¢ per local dollar	or .35 X	$79,902=	$27,965
30¢ per capita	or .30 X	40,600=	12,180
$10.00 per sq. mile	or $10 X	563=	5,630
		TOTAL	$45,775

Prorated at 34.56%, grant is $45,775 X 34.56%=$15,820

TABLE XII

WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY BUDGET BREAKDOWN

1978-1979

		Amount	% of Total
Salaries	*	78,545.01	
Equipment	**	2,965.00	
Contractual services		485.00	
Supplies		4,006.00	
Utilities		9,445.00	
Insurance		3,275.00	
Book Mobile Operation & Maintenance		2,200.00	
Postage		1,200.00	
Telephone		2,775.00	
Travel	***	1,200.00	
Repairs		6,000.00	
Miscellaneous		499.99	
		110,713.00	
Books, Magazines	****	22,049.30	
A-V, Newspapers	*****	2,800.00	
Bindery		350.00	

* Includes $283.00 in State Aid

** Includes $1200.00 in State Aid

*** Includes $400.00 in State Aid

**** Includes $2295.00 in Federal Aid & $13,937.00 in State Aid

***** Includes $600.00 in Federal Aid

TABLE XIII

MATERIALS COPYRIGHT DATES				
Years	Adult Non-Fiction	Adult Fiction	Juvenile Non-Fiction	Juvenile Fiction
1972-1977	22.8%	25.1%	6.3%	15.3%
1967-1971	14.1%	18.8%	18.9%	21.6%
1956-1966	31.5%	21.1%	48.7%	35.2%
Older	28.3%	28.3%	26.1%	23.0%
No Date	3.3%	6.7%	----	4.9%

TABLE XIV

MATERIALS CIRCULATION DATES

Years	Adult Non-Fiction	Adult Fiction	Juvenile Non-Fiction	Juvenile Fiction
1972-78	55.6%	52.7%	57.7%	55.5%
1967-71	5.1%	7.4%	7.7%	5.3%
1956-66	6.2%	3.9%	5.8%	1.1%
Older	-	-	-	-
Never	12.1%	5.9%	6.7%	5.7%
In Circ.	10.0%	4.0%	1.9%	6.1%
Missing	11.0%	26.1%	20.2%	26.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE XV

REGISTERED BORROWERS BY ELECTION DISTRICT

Election District	Total	%	Adult	%	Juvenile	%
A	208	53.5	147	55	61	49
B	9	2.3	6	2	3	2
C	70	18.0	42	16	28	23
D	53	13.6	34	13	19	15
E	21	5.4	12	5	9	7
F	5	1.3	4	1	1	1
G	17	4.4	15	6	2	2
Out-of-county	6	1.5	5	2	1	1
TOTAL	389	100.0	265	100%	124	100%

TABLE XVI

LIBRARY USERS FROM CIRCULATION FILES

Election District	Users	%	Reusers	%
A-75	142	45.8	44	37.9
B-75	39	12.6	21	18.1
C-75	61	19.6	27	23.4
D-75	34	11.0	12	10.3
E-75	17	5.5	7	6.0
F-75	1	0.3	0	0
G-75	12	3.9	3	2.6
Out-of-county	4	1.3	2	1.7
TOTAL	310	100.0	116	100.0

TABLE XVII

OCCUPATIONS OF LIBRARY USERS

Occupation	No.	%
Housewives	65	33.33%
Disabled	1	0.51%
Ministers	2	1.03%
Retired	27	13.85%
Hairdressers	2	1.03%
Clerical & Kindred Workers	10	5.13%
Factory Employees	3	1.54%
Legal	7	3.59%
Health & Health Related Occupations	8	4.10%
Education	31	15.90%
Utilities Workers	2	1.03%
Actress	2	1.03%
Social Workers	2	1.03%
Craftsman	10	5.10%
Farm Workers & Laborers	2	1.03%
Transport Equipment Operatives	1	0.51%
Private Household	1	0.51%
Service Workers	4	2.05%
Sales Workers	6	3.08%
Self Employed	3	1.54%
Managers & Administrators	6	3.08%
	195	

TABLE XVIII

REASONS FOR USING LIBRARY

Reason	No.	%
Return Books and Materials	104	25.12%
Check Out Books and Materials	186	44.93%
Story Hours	21	5.07%
Get a Library Card	4	0.97%
Use Xerox Machine	4	0.97%
Look at magazines and newspapers	11	2.66%
Research	38	9.18%
Order Films	1	0.24%
Renew Materials	4	0.97%
Meetings	14	3.38%
Volunteer Work	1	0.97%
Pick-up for Senior Center	1	0.97%
Play Chess	2	0.48%
Special Purchase	1	0.24%
Pick up children	4	0.97%
See Staff	6	1.45%
Ask Directions	1	0.24%
Return Film Catalog	1	0.24%
Kill time, boredom, etc.	8	1.93%
Deliver mail	1	0.24%
Sale Books	1	0.24%
	414	

AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN LIBRARY 19 MINUTES

TABLE XIX

ESTIMATED POPULATION BY ELECTION DISTRICTS (1977)

	Population	Percentage
A-75	5798	14.3
B-75	5798	14.3
C-75	5798	14.3
D-75	5798	14.3
E-75	5837	14.4
F-75	5798	14.3
G-75	5715	14.1
	40,542	100.0

Source: Office of Central Registrar, Washington County, Virginia.

APPENDIX A

ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Organization	Name of President	Address and Telephone Number
Abingdon/Bristol Chapter of NOW	Barbara Harry	Rt. 1 Meadowview, Va. 944-5347
Abingdon Branch-American Ass. of University Women	Virginia Williams	Rt. 5 Abingdon, Va. 628-5842
Abingdon Business and Professional Womens Club	Lillian Campbell	Green Village Abingdon, Va. 628-5785
Abingdon Civitan Club	Mr. Bradley Surles	Glenrochie Subdivision Abingdon, Va. 628-9096
Abingdon Garden Club	Mrs. Irby Arnett	Rt. 5, "Pine Villa" Abingdon, Va. 628-2220
Abingdon Jaycees	Mr. Melvin Sword	P.O. Box 315 Abingdon, Va. 628-2551
Abingdon Junior Womens	Diana Johnson	Westwood Estates Abingdon, Va. 628-5545
Abingdon Kiwanis Club	Mr. Don Adams	Country Club Estates 628-5823
Wash. County American Lions Club	Mr. Frank White	P.O. Box 251 Abingdon, Va. 628-6195
Wash. County 4-H and Pony Club	Mrs. Kyle Hughes	Rt. 1 P.O. Box 131-B Meadowview, Va. 944-3759
Abingdon Rotary Club	Mr. James Hughes	P.O. Box 641 628-9571
American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)	Mr. A.C. Smeltzer	P.O. Box 793 Abingdon, Va. 628-2554
Wash. County American Auxillary # 12	Mrs. Ernest Greer	Rt. 4 Abingdon, Va. 628-7532
Auxilliary to Johnston Memorial Hospital	Mrs. Charles Austin	210 Stonewall Height P.O. Box 308 Abingdon, Va. 628-2912
Bethel Home Demonstration Club	Mrs. Beatrice Jones	Abingdon, Va. 628-2518
Blacks Fort Chapter DAR	Mrs. Fred Denton	363 Bradley St. Abingdon, Va. 944-3349
Booklovers Club	Lillian Butt	254 Bradley St. Abingdon, Va. 628-3384
Damascus Booklovers Club (Au Courant)	Mrs. Frederick Surber	P.O. Box 251 Damascus, Va. 475-3255
Damascus Jaycees	Mr. Bobby Martin	P.O. Box 43 Damascus, Va. 475-3314

ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Organization	Name of President	Address and Telephone Number	
Gibbon History Club	Mrs. Gordon Stuart	132 Oakview Dr. Bristol, Va.	669-9522
Gibbon Study Club	Mrs. George Summerson	Martha Wash. Inn Abingdon, Va.	628-3161
Glade Spring Jaycees	Mr. R.D. Atwell	P.O. Box 636 Glade Spring, Va.	429-2147
Glade Spring Lions Club	Mr. David T. McFarlane	Route 1 Glade Spring, Va.	429-5276
Insurance Women of Southwest Virginia	Gail Hubble	P.O. Box 471 Marion, Va.	783-3302
Mattie Roundtree Stephenson	Mrs. Eleanor Munsey	Route 2 Abingdon, Va.	628-7308
The Ninth District Democratic Womens Club	Mrs. George Kite	104 Johnson Dr. Westwood Estates Abingdon, Va.	628-3763
Random Arts Club	Margaret Humphreys	248 Gillispie Dr. Abingdon, Va.	628-7695
Shamrock Garden Club	Mrs. Stella Fitzgerald	504 Lawrence Ave. Bristol, Va.	none
Society of Professional Engineers (Mountain Empire Chapter)	Mr. Robert Midkiff	P.O. Box 547 Abingdon, Va.	628-5221
Va. Highlands Legal Secretaries Association	Ms. T. Haynes	180 E. Main St. Abingdon, Va.	628-9106
Washington County Chamber	Mr. Jerry A. Brown	127 W. Main Abingdon, Va.	628-3966
Washington County Crewettes	Mrs. David Akers	Rt. 7 P.O. Box 255 Abingdon, Va.	628-8417
Washington County Extension Service	Mr. Derting	Federal Building Abingdon, Va.	628-2161
Washington County Life Saving Crew	Mr. John Berry	P.O. Box 65 Abingdon, Va.	628-3637
Washington County Retired Teachers Association	Mrs. Louise McConnell	216 Sherwood Road Bristol, Va.	669-4665
Washington County Shrine Club	Mr. E.B. Stanley	247 Whitesmill Rd. Abingdon, Va.	628-3722

ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Organization	Name of President	Address and Telephone Number	
Washington County Sportsmens Club	Dan Straw	Glade Spring, Va.	429-5426
Washington County Teachers PAC	Mr. W.G. Steele	307 W. Main St. Abingdon, Va.	628-7213
Welcome Wagon Club	Mrs. Robert Kota	Rt. 7 Westwood View Abingdon, Va.	628-3732
Wolf Hills Archeology Society of Va.	Mr. Weldon Webb	Route 2 Abingdon, Va.	628-2474
Young Homemakers of Va., Abingdon Chapter	Mrs. Joyce Troitino	Westwood Estates Abingdon, Va.	628-4371

ZIP CODES

Abingdon, Va. 24210
Damascus, Va. 24236
Glade Spring, Va. 24340
Meadowview, Va. 24361
Emory, Va. 24327
Bristol, Va. 24201

APPENDIX B

MATERIALS COLLECTION AS OF JULY 1, 1978

	No.	% of total
Books		
Adult	37,568	62.8
Juvenile	20,284	34.0
	57,852	96.8
Magazines & Newspapers	115	0.2
Filmstrips	65	0.1
Recordings	1,073	1.8
Cassettes	139	0.2
Toys	498	0.8
Art Prints	39	0.1
	59,781	100.0

APPENDIX C

CIRCULATION BY LIBRARY AND MOBILE LIBRARY

	Library	Mobile Library	Total
1974-75	31,588	64,621	96,209
1975-76	66,700	67,656	134,356
1976-77	90,839	80,711	171,550
1977-78	86,241	73,414	163,725

FOOTNOTES

1. Virginia. Department of Planning and Budget. Projected, Population, July 1, 1977.

2. Knapp, Distribution of Va. Adjusted Gross Income by Income Class, 1974.

3. Knapp, Median Family Income-Estimated, 1975, and Projected, 1980.

4. Data Summary: Washington County and City of Bristol, p.4.

5. Ibid, p.4.

6. Ibid, p.37.

7. Ibid, p.38.

8. Berelson, The Library's public, p.19-50.

9. U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970. Characteristics of the Population, Virginia.

10. Knapp, Median Family-Income Estimated, 1975, and Projected, 1980, p.1.

11. County of Washington, Virginia, Public Library, Annual Reports.

12. County of Washington, Virginia. Annual Budget, Fiscal Year, 1979.

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Knapp, John L. Distribution of Va. Adjusted Gross Income by Income Class, 1974. Charlottesville, Virginia: Tayloe Murphy Institute, 1976.

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William C. Oberman Associates. Virginia Counties and Cities Data Book. Norfolk, Virginia: Author, n.d.